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1. In May 1950 the STB (State Security Corps), SNB (National Security Corps) and the LM (People's Militia) in Czechoslovakia were reorganized. When the existing regime found that it could not suppress resistance and the underground movement in Czechoslovakia, it decided to create an armed force of Communist sympathizers, centralized under the new Ministry of National Security, to combat it.
2. The new Ministry of National Security was created in May 1950 with headquarters in Prague. It incorporates all units of the STB, SNB, LM, SVS (Corps of Prison Guards) and the PS (Border Guard). Slovakia did not receive the customary counterpart of the Ministry, under the usual heading of Commission, but rather all activities are centered in Prague.
3. The former Departments of the Ministry of Interior, combined with the Commission for Interior, such as Department III, came under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of National Security, headed by Gen Karol Bacilek. Another overall change took place when the STB was decentralized and instead of a few large headquarters scattered in big communities, an STB headquarters was set up at the seat of each Kraj National Committee (KNV). Similarly, reliable STB members were placed with every Okres National Committee (ONV) and to work as security referents. Okres STB members are usually chosen from the ranks of the people of the area in questions so as to be less conspicuous (?). This means that the former Department III of the Slovak Commission for the Interior, came under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of National Security (following a suitable purge or "re-examination") and has nothing left in common with affairs of the interior. Each kraj, okres and even small locality now has an STB post, complete with security referents (these people are simple, neophyte Party members, who act as informers).
4. On duty, the STB members are plain clothes men who dress according to custom and special needs of the particular area in which they wish to find information and remain inconspicuous. The STB also makes use of laymen as agents; they bring reports and follow and observe, mostly covertly, predesignated persons.
5. The STB is distributed approximately as follows:
  - (a) Ministry of National Security - Prague
  - (b) Main Headquarters in Prague; in Slovakia the main headquarters are in the old garrison building in the Leopoldov prison at Bratislava.
  - (c) Kraj headquarters at the seat of every KNV (Kraj National Committee)
  - (d) Okres headquarters at the seat of every ONV (Okres National Committee).

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(e) Security referents in each MNV (Local National Committee).

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(f) Security referents in factory, enterprise, office etc.

6. Similarly the SNB, which has been placed under the sole jurisdiction of the new Ministry of National Security, has been reorganized and the following departments created:

(a) External defense

(b) Internal security

(c) Border guard

(d) People's Militia

The Internal security department includes all former police forces and the Corps of Prison Guards; the People's Militia are armed units, attached to the Ministry of National Security. When the components and units were transferred from the Ministry of Interior, many older members were dismissed or transferred to industry, etc. They are being replaced by the regime by new persons who have undergone suitable re-education and who seem to be more reliable in the eyes of the rulers.

7. The SNB was divided into its various departments for reasons listed below, which are approximations:

(a) Department I - External defense, protects and guards Czechoslovakia from an influx of foreign intelligence agents [zpravodajsky agent could also be foreign news correspondents (?)], and to carry out rural security measures. The department guards labor and concentration camps which hold political prisoners, and important enterprises.

(b) Department II - Internal security, maintains order, directs traffic, assists at various political celebrations, etc.

(c) Department III - Border guard, is composed of special units, stationed at the border. They are armed with special weapons and trained dogs. As reinforcements, they may call upon units of the army, trained in special camps for this purpose.

8. The number of SNB members is some three times as great as it was before World War II. There is constant recruiting of new members, but selection is quite restricted. Only persons who are Communists may be considered for membership in the SNB; they must be recommended by the KSC /Communist Party of Czechoslovakia/ and undergo political schooling before they are even enlisted into the service. Only then do they receive their military training. The results of their pre-enlistment political education, determine whether they are fit for the STB or the SNB. The STB cooperates closely with the SNB and the KNVs, and they assist in various cases, which require armed guards to be present.

9. Relatively new methods, following the Soviet example, are being introduced within the Ministry of National Security. For example: members of the STB are not supposed to know each other, or recognize each other, except by number. One spies on the other and they mutually follow each other. They are not permitted to gain an insight into the secret service. The STB is the executive arm of the KSC, which governs the entire service through the Security Commissariat, known as Bezpečnostní Komissariat or under the abbreviation BK-8. This department is attached to the main secretariat of the Communist Party and its members are leading representatives of the Party. The Chairman of the BK-8 is normally the commander of the STB. There is the ever present Soviet member of the NKVD, who acts as organizer and whose decisions are final. The BK-8 does not appear in public, it is not listed anywhere as an office, although it directs the entire STB and SNB and its decisions are final. The BK-8 has offices in Bratislava. Proceedings within BK-8 are secret and meetings are only held when necessary and not at regular intervals. Once a week the members of BK-8 meet at the so called secret Party council where policy is made.

10. Both the STB and the BK--8 have departments for studying foreign countries. Special agents conduct espionage abroad and the entire attention of the department is focused on Western Nations and overseas areas. Agents, who are sent abroad, are given assignments to gain access to important positions or enterprises, by posing under false names or presenting false credentials, etc. They are instructed to keep in touch with the local consulate or write letters in code. The code changes from time to time. Agents receive their specialized training either in the USSR or in Poland.

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